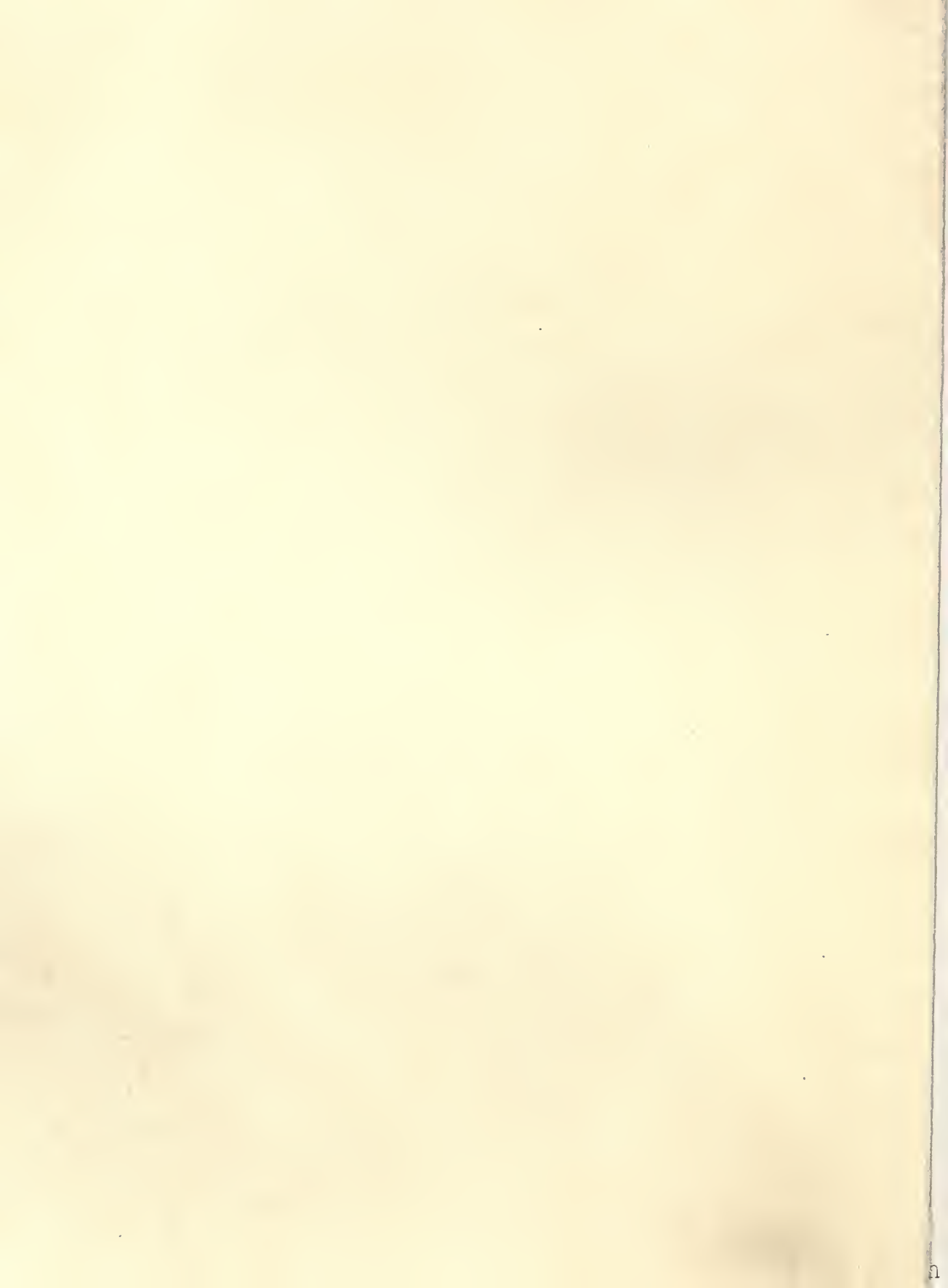


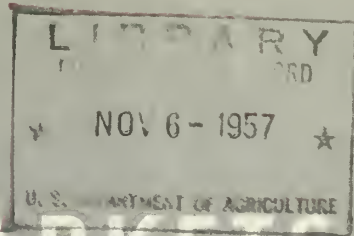
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Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

OCTOBER 1957

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

NEAR-RECORD WORLD CORN CROP IN PROSPECT

The 1957 world corn crop is expected to approach the record harvest in 1956 on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Reliable indications of production are not yet available for some areas, especially in the Southern Hemisphere where planting is still under way in many countries. The present outlook, however, is for a crop of about 6.4 billion bushels, which would be the second largest of record. The 1956 record was 6.5 billion bushels.

The most significant changes from the 1956 season were the decrease of 146 million bushels in the United States harvest and the increase of 120 million bushels in the total for Europe. Despite the reduction in the United States production, corn supplies for 1957-58 are at a new record for this country because of the record carry-over stocks.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 3,512 million bushels, 171 million below the near-record outturn of 3,683 million in 1956. The United States crop of 3,305 million bushels of corn for all purposes is 146 million less than the 1956 production. Though less than the 1956 crop, the current production is the third largest of record for the United States. The yield of 45.7 bushels per acre slightly exceeds the previous record in 1956 and is far above the 1946-55 average of 37.8 bushels.

The 1957 production in the United States accounts for 94 percent of the total produced in North America and 51 percent of this year's estimated world total. Mexico is the second largest corn producer of this area, and the estimated production of 118 million bushels is well below the large crop of 142 million bushels in 1956. Widespread drought in that country has reduced yields over much of the country. The crop in Canada, the next largest producer, is estimated at 29.5 million bushels, a near-record figure for that country.

Europe's corn production is estimated to be 800 million bushels, a record outturn for that continent. An increase of 120 million bushels over the 1956 harvest is accounted for by increases in Danube Basin countries, where outturns were generally much better than the small 1956 production. Production in Italy, the principal producer of Western Europe was slightly larger than in 1956 while the crop in France was somewhat below the large 1956 harvest.

Acreage planted to corn in the Soviet Union has increased sharply since 1954, bringing the present acreage about 4 times the 1954 level. Since part of the expansion was in areas not favorable to maturing corn as grain substantial parts of the production are utilized as silage or as green forage. Production for the current season is indicated to be moderately below the record 1956 harvest because of drought in a number of important regions, and a smaller acreage harvested for grain and silage.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN SECOND
QUARTER 1957 HIGHER THAN A YEAR EARLIER

Over-all factory production of dairy products in the second quarter of 1957 was higher than in the same quarter a year earlier. Conditions were generally favorable for milk production in most of the major dairying countries with the exception of Australia, where milk production was affected by the dry weather throughout the quarter.

Butter production in factories in the April-June quarter of 1957 rose one percent over comparable 1956. Output in Sweden and Switzerland reflected the increased milk production in this quarter. Much of this increase was used for manufactured dairy products. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, the quantity of milk delivered to plants was considerably greater, and butter production showed a marked gain. Output in Denmark also increased over a year earlier. Both the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands reported lower production in the second quarter, 1957. Output in Australia was considerably below that of the second quarter of 1956, due to smaller supplies for manufacturing, while in New Zealand, butter production increased. Less milk was used for butter in Canada. In the United States, production rose slightly over the earlier year.

Factory cheese production increased 8 percent in the second quarter of 1957, compared with second quarter, 1956. In Denmark, output continued to run well above the level of the earlier year. There were substantial gains in Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom where larger quantities of milk were available for manufacturing than a year earlier. Output declined sharply in Australia, and in New Zealand it dropped slightly below the second quarter, 1956. In Canada, an increase in the volume of milk for cheese manufacture resulted in a substantial increase in output. Production in the United States also exceeded that of the second quarter of 1956.

Over-all canned milk production rose 2 percent in the second quarter of 1957. Output was up in all major producing countries except the United Kingdom and Argentina, where it dropped markedly below the earlier year, and in the United States, where it showed practically no change from the preceding year.

Total dried milk production in the second quarter of 1957 was up 8 percent over comparable 1956, with all the major producing countries for which information is available reporting substantial gains in output.

Prospects appear favorable for the remainder of the year in Denmark. In Australia, the outlook for feedgrain production is not bright and feed reserves are low in many areas. Climatic conditions are good in most dairying districts of New Zealand. Pasture growth is generally satisfactory and stock is in good condition.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 2nd Quarter (calendar) 1957 (Preliminary) with comparisons

Country and Product	Average		1956		1957		Second Quarter	
	1954-58	1946-50	Total	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Butter:	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	305,091	100,944	115,227	51,941	29,203	96,168
United States	1,705,240	1,301,830	1,409,065	424,645	331,480	286,375	350,485	440,215
Belgium	46,179	55,353	102,119	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	400,660	318,697	366,404	112,655	90,830	80,027	83,554	115,080
Finland	61,287	2/ 61,215	114,884	43,322	41,392	31,182	2/ 33,363	—
France 4/	220,000	—	573,000	139,000	139,000	203,000	99,500	152,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 5/ 6/ 560,000	492,188	492,188	662,802	197,868	179,174	140,878	134,505	196,416
Ireland	89,400	68,648	2/ 96,353	32,111	39,851	19,061	6,596	38,401
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	169,532	59,524	48,500	32,848	22,707	53,572
Norway	24,930	20,049	27,557	11,376	7,804	3,866	7,406	—
Sweden	152,769	216,442	2/ 181,670	55,597	3/ 53,617	35,421	36,301	59,187
Switzerland 7/	36,949	216,949	8/ 59,524	18,587	16,866	9,705	4/ 13,686	4/ 19,041
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	56,224	23,744	11,872	12,992	9,632	32,256
Argentina	65,742	100,657	145,422	31,211	26,100	41,250	41,535	27,610
Union So. Africa	9/ 27,725	44,845	3/ 84,192	18,793	16,061	23,793	—	—
Australia	6/ 43,250	354,371	454,804	67,754	90,191	162,781	117,884	54,042
New Zealand	6/ 366,912	346,095	2/ 449,492	41,321	84,526	3/ 185,922	130,706	43,101
Cheese:								
Canada 10/	1/ 119,924	114,329	84,144	25,017	35,042	17,266	7,053	30,829
United States	643,234	1,156,005	1,392,395	442,070	353,505	284,950	314,175	453,720
Denmark	68,820	123,634	186,289	60,846	51,147	41,006	42,770	70,547
France 4/	11/	11/	595,000	157,000	151,000	196,000	99,400	168,000
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	4/ 200,000	176,926	336,451	95,679	133,537	50,753	47,619	123,016
Norway 13/	39,067	35,564	71,990	25,256	19,838	11,770	13,230	—
Sweden	76,059	115,005	111,624	35,242	33,450	20,214	23,283	39,955
Switzerland 13/	111,729	107,232	8/ 132,496	37,438	42,829	22,233	4/ 22,076	4/ 38,991
United Kingdom 7/	109,000	69,888	222,776	76,384	55,104	49,728	55,104	82,432
Argentina	67,873	203,830	279,299	60,534	58,556	79,537	68,899	—
Union So. Africa	9/ 10,195	17,967	26,000	5,748	5,900	6,819	—	—
Australia	6/ 48,400	98,396	96,963	11,751	24,385	41,737	23,029	11,209
New Zealand	6/ 210,911	216,842	3/ 213,426	3/ 22,109	32,771	3/ 92,198	3/ 68,806	21,855

Canned Milk:

Canada <u>14</u> /.....	104,335 :	266,532 :	334,362 :	107,091 :	109,828 :	60,171 :	50,585 :	124,907 :	117
United States <u>15</u> /.....	1,970,189 :	3,170,576 :	2,604,940 :	860,830 :	706,850 :	482,050 :	566,455 :	864,975 :	100
Cuba	<u>16</u> / 32,564 :	36,655 :	75,649 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—
Denmark	40,785 :	58,701 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—
France	<u>17</u> / 28,953 :	<u>16</u> / 57,984 :	<u>4</u> / 110,000 :	<u>4</u> / 26,000 :	<u>4</u> / 28,000 :	<u>4</u> / 30,000 :	<u>4</u> / 26,600 :	<u>4</u> / 27,000 :	104
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.:	<u>11</u> /.....	<u>11</u> /.....	541,355 :	193,599 :	154,517 :	87,716 :	96,722 :	215,542 :	111
Netherlands	309,952 :	181,222 :	642,896 :	193,563 :	183,423 :	146,606 :	136,685 :	186,730 :	128
Switzerland	14,198 :	13,031 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—
United Kingdom	378,560 :	219,914 :	423,808 :	181,664 :	80,192 :	74,144 :	96,320 :	175,168 :	96
Argentina	<u>18</u> / 3,159 :	<u>16</u> / 11,914 :	26,063 :	5,199 :	7,817 :	6,415 :	5,999 :	4,555 :	88
Australia	<u>6</u> / 41,894 :	132,745 :	3/ 147,422 :	3/ 18,230 :	30,357 :	3/ 69,091 :	41,549 :	19,429 :	107
New Zealand	<u>6</u> / <u>16</u> / 11,273 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—

Dried Milk: 19/

Canada <u>20</u> /.....	26,079 :	72,686 :	3/ 99,448 :	3/ 35,090 :	3/ 33,387 :	16,645 :	11,578 :	42,322 :	121
United States <u>21</u> /.....	<u>1</u> / 637,407 :	1,704,061 :	1,591,425 :	547,075 :	336,650 :	289,900 :	408,040 :	590,300 :	108
Belgium	5,500 :	6,607 :	41,472 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—
Denmark	2,205 :	16,866 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—
France	<u>17</u> / 7,685 :	<u>16</u> / 3,308 :	<u>4</u> / 22,000 :	— :	— :	— :	<u>4</u> / 5,000 :	<u>4</u> / 6,600 :	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.:	<u>11</u> /.....	<u>11</u> /.....	38,463 :	— :	32,733 :	3/ 17,075 :	15,466 :	44,167 :	115
Netherlands	56,438 :	54,468 :	136,906 :	69,786 :	45,956 :	6,614 :	11,023 :	74,295 :	106
Sweden	1,351 :	24,566 :	31,686 :	11,861 :	8,876 :	4,425 :	7,099 :	13,528 :	114
Switzerland	7,187 :	10,847 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—
United Kingdom	42,098 :	73,848 :	154,784 :	59,136 :	32,704 :	34,496 :	3/ 29,568 :	61,376 :	104
Argentina	<u>18</u> / 3,977 :	<u>16</u> / 14,070 :	25,196 :	4,588 :	3,280 :	8,999 :	7,496 :	4,632 :	101
Australia	<u>6</u> / 16,971 :	54,235 :	3/ 110,448 :	3/ 12,918 :	24,129 :	44,789 :	26,505 :	13,043 :	101
New Zealand	<u>22</u> / 17,429 :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	—

1/ Average 1935-39.

2/ Average 1948-50.

3/ Revised.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Average 1935-38.

6/ Production year ending June 30.

7/ Total production.

8/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data.

9/ Production year ending August 31.

10/ Cheddar cheese only.

11/ Not available.

12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats.

13/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats.

14/ Both bulk and case goods.

15/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. (Estimates of bulk types discontinued.)

16/ Less than a 5-year average.

17/ For 1937.

18/ For 1939.

19/ Dried whole milk and non-fats solids production.

20/ Approximately 1.8-2.0 million pounds of animal feed now being included in production data; animal feed production not available and not included for 1935-39 period.

21/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding.

22/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

WORLD MILK PRODUCTION IN 1957
ESTIMATED AT 1 PERCENT ABOVE 1956

A 1-percent rise in world milk production in 1957 is forecast on the basis of reports from 22 primary dairy countries which normally produce over 60 percent of the world's supply. These 22 countries are expected to produce 385 billion pounds of cow's milk compared with 380 billion pounds reported in 1956.

Seventeen of the 22 countries report increased production. European output is estimated up more than 2 percent, with all countries showing gains except the Federal Republic of Germany where bovine tuberculosis is resulting in decreased cattle numbers. Production in Ireland is up a substantial 10 percent while the United Kingdom, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and Finland show increases of 3 to 5 percent. Almost ideal weather conditions have contributed to increased production per cow in most of this area.

In the Western Hemisphere, production in the United States is up only about one percent while Mexico indicates an increase of 5 percent following last year's 9 percent gain over 1955. Production in Canada, off to a slow start in the first part of 1957, is not likely to exceed last year's level.

Despite record-high milk cow numbers, milk production in Australia is indicated down sharply at 9 percent below last year due to serious drought. New Zealand, hurt much less by weather conditions, is estimated down only 1 percent.

Compared with prewar and the immediate postwar period, all countries show gains except Sweden and Denmark. Several other traditional dairy exporting countries show gains from prewar that are much less than the average of the 22 countries: these are New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Canada. On the other hand, milk-deficit countries such as the United Kingdom, Italy, Greece, Cuba and Mexico show sharp increases.

(See table on opposite page)

1957-58 WORLD PRODUCTION OF COCOA BEANS
ABOUT SAME AS YEAR EARLIER

The October, or first, estimate of the total world production of cocoa beans for the 1957-58 season is 2,044,500 thousand pounds (912,723 long tons). This is practically the same as the 2,041,100 thousand pounds (911,205 long tons) now estimated for the 1956-57 year. Small increases are predicted in 1957-58 for North America and South America, with a relatively larger increase for Asia. Production in Africa is expected to be somewhat less, however, than the high output of 1956-57.

(Continued on Page 8)

Cows' milk: Estimate of 1957 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

7

Country	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	Annual		
			1955	1956	1957 ^{1/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	2/ 15,284	16,844	17,298	17,303	17,300
Mexico	3/ 3,000	3,086	4,177	4,585	4,815
United States	104,930	117,297	123,128	125,698	127,000
Cuba	2/ 1,010	1,122	1,620	1,675	1,700
Austria	4/ 5,602	3,726	5,584	5,732	5,800
Belgium	6,790	6,219	8,310	8,180	8,250
Denmark	5/6/ 11,684	10,181	11,296	11,162	11,660
Finland	5,587	4,149	6,297	6,777	7,100
France	33,000	27,256	40,406	40,860	42,500
Germany, Federal					
Republic of	6/7/ 33,069	8/ 24,993	37,273	37,494	37,200
Greece	5/ 251	9/ 269	706	710	715
Ireland	5,090	4,800	5,528	5,822	6,400
Italy	10/ 11,500	10/11/ 15,000	17,949	18,125	18,300
Luxembourg	318	8/ 346	395	390	395
Netherlands	11,180	10,109	12,621	12,835	12,950
Norway	5/6/ 2,954	3,116	3,560	3,710	3,820
Sweden	5/6/ 10,238	10,245	9,081	8,781	9,100
Switzerland	5,680	4,951	6,228	6,298	6,485
United Kingdom	18,424	20,394	23,834	25,791	26,800
Argentina 12/	13/ 6,826	8/ 7,762	11,529	12,006	12,000
Australia 14/	14/ 11,780	12,206	14,007	14,518	13,275
New Zealand 6/	10,176	9,487	11,173	11,531	11,426
Total of above					
countries	314,373	313,558	372,000	379,983	384,291

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average 1935-39. 3/ For 1940. 4/ For 1934. 5/ Average 1933-37. 6/ Years ending June 30. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Average 1948-50. 9/ Average 1947-50. 10/ Includes an estimate of milk fed to livestock 11/ For 1950. 12/ Milk for commercial use only; does not include milk consumed on farms nor milk fed. 13/ For 1938. 14/ Excludes milk fed to livestock.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

COCOA BEANS -- (Continued from Page 6)North America

Cocoa bean production for North America in 1957-58 is estimated at 172,200 thousand pounds, or about 1 percent above the 170,400 thousand pounds now estimated for the 1956-57 year. The production estimate for 1956-57 represents an increase over the last estimate as output in the Dominican Republic, Grenada and Jamaica have been revised upward.

The estimate for Costa Rica in 1957-58 is the same as the 1956-57 crop estimate. Recovery from the 1955 hurricane damage continues in Cuba in the Baracoa zone, and is the principal reason for an expected increase there in 1957-58.

In the Dominican Republic general drought conditions prior to the beginning of the 1957-58 harvest may have some adverse effect on the crop. The 1956-57 crop, however, has surpassed expectations somewhat. Grenada's 1957 spring crop showed a very significant increase, indicating almost full recovery from the hurricane damage which decreased the 1955-56 crop.

The Jamaican cocoa crop appears to be on the increase. The Jamaican Farm Development Scheme started in 1955 for a period of one year has been extended, and the government hopes to be producing 50,000 tons in 10 years.

The upward trend in cocoa production in Mexico is expected to continue in 1957-58. The government drainage project in the State of Tabasco continues, and when completed will make thousands of acres of land suitable for cocoa production. Some increase is expected in production in Trinidad and Tobago for 1957-58 over 1956-57. The 1956-57 crop was adversely affected by thrip attacks prevalent in most districts.

South America

Total South American production for the 1957-58 crop year is estimated at 529,500,000 pounds. This estimate considers an October 1957-September 1958 year for Brazil, instead of the actual May-April year used prior to this time. Some increase in production are expected for Colombia and Ecuador.

Brazilian production for the October 1957-September 1958 year could be affected considerably by the amount of assistance given cocoa growers. According to plans, it is expected that a fund will provide for settlement of cocoa growers debts, and improvement and renewal of cocoa farming. There is reportedly a potential for considerable expansion of cocoa bean production in Brazil. Present estimates of total production in the next year are approximately at levels of the past 2 years.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages
1935/36-1939/40, 1945/46-1949/50, annual 1955-56,
1956-57, 1957-58 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40 <u>2/</u>	Average 1945/46- 1949/50	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	11,326	<u>3/</u> 22,400	<u>3/</u> 20,000	<u>3/</u> 20,000
Cuba	7,000	6,259	4,400	5,600	6,200
Dominican Republic	54,049	62,164	60,000	73,300	70,000
Grenada	8,536	5,703	1,500	5,000	5,000
Haiti	3,349	3,790	2,800	3,500	3,500
Jamaica	4,750	4,274	6,500	6,500	7,000
Mexico	2,500	13,318	26,500	31,000	33,000
Panama	10,418	5,931	3,500	4,000	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	12,124	21,500	18,000	19,000
Other North America <u>4/</u>	4,059	3,032	3,000	3,500	4,000
Total North America	140,652	127,921	152,100	170,400	172,200
South America:					
Bolivia	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	283,870	348,100	381,000	380,000
Colombia	25,000	25,465	27,560	31,500	33,500
Ecuador	42,373	40,045	60,000	64,500	66,000
Peru	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	3,300	3,400	3,500
Venezuela	36,934	37,952	37,500	40,000	40,000
Total South America	368,287	387,332	482,960	526,900	529,500
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	3,220	8,000	10,000	11,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	34,208	48,500	49,600	50,500
French Cameroons	58,350	<u>6/</u> 90,832	123,500	138,000	145,000
French Equatorial Africa	1,871	<u>7/</u>	7,500	7,000	7,000
French Togoland	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	12,600	15,500	14,000
Ghana <u>9/</u>	609,363	512,350	530,700	595,000	590,000
French West Africa <u>10/</u>	109,937	94,424	158,730	170,000	165,000
Liberia	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	1,570	1,800	2,000
Nigeria <u>11/</u>	216,318	222,980	254,800	302,500	300,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	19,755	17,000	18,000	17,000
Sierra Leone	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	4,860	5,400	5,600
Other Africa <u>12/</u>	<u>8/</u> 8,154	<u>8/</u> 9,018	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	1,054,298	986,787	1,169,760	1,314,800	1,309,100
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	4,866	6,500	7,000	7,500
Indonesia	3,310	1,198	3,100	2,500	3,000
New Guinea	-	-	2,500	4,500	6,700
New Hebrides	3,916	2,452	1,500	2,000	2,000
Philippines	-	-	3,300	4,000	4,500
Western Samoa	2,326	5,200	6,800	9,000	10,000
Total Asia and Oceania	17,483	13,716	23,700	29,000	33,700
World total	1,580,720	1,515,756	1,820,520	2,041,100	2,044,500

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year. Brazil's production for 1957-58 is on an October 1 to September 30 year. Production for previous years is on a May 1 to April 30 year. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Not available. 6/ Includes French Equatorial Africa. 7/ Included in French Cameroons. 8/ Prior to 1955-56 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 9/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 10/ Mostly Ivory Coast. 11/ Includes British Cameroons. 12/ Includes Angola and Madagascar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Colombia's cocoa production is now estimated at 33,500,000 pounds for 1957-58 compared to a 1956-57 estimate of 31,500,000 pounds.

There is a general upward trend in cocoa bean production in Ecuador. Therefore, a slight increase in production for 1957-58 is estimated. A total production series has not been established by Ecuador, but all production is exported except about 1 million pounds that is domestically consumed.

Weather conditions have been favorable in Venezuela for a normal crop in 1957-58, and there seems to be more interest among the cocoa growers than in the past few years. The growers, however, have publicized their need for credits, and the size of the crop may be influenced by whether or not credit is obtained.

Africa

African production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 1,309 million pounds. This is about one-half of one percent below the 1,315 million pounds now estimated for the 1956-57 crop. African production of cocoa beans in 1956-57 was significantly higher than at any time in the past.

Ghana, the largest world producer of cocoa beans, is expected to have a 1957-58 production of 590 million pounds compared to 595 million pounds now estimated as produced during 1956-57. Rains from March to July were adequate and well distributed. Since then, however, rains have been fairly heavy. Black-pod damage may be more than usual because of this, but it has been reported that the crop is later than usual this year, so these rains may not interfere with harvesting and fermenting the beans. The capsid spray program should have some effect in accounting for a relatively heavy crop this coming season.

A slightly smaller crop is predicted for Nigeria for 1957-58 compared with 1956-57. The incidence of black pod this season is reported to be considerably above last season. Repeated spraying with copper compounds have kept it fairly well under control, but this disease may prevent the 1957-58 crop from reaching the 300 million pound estimate. As in Ghana, the main 1957-58 crop is said to be about one month late.

Increases in production for 1957-58 are predicted for the French Cameroons, and for the Belgian Congo, as the trend in production is upward for both of these countries. A slightly smaller crop is predicted for French West Africa (mostly Ivory Coast) for 1957-58. Cross-border movements from French Togoland and the Ivory Coast will probably not be nearly as much for 1957-58 as for 1956-57, for producer prices in the coming season are expected to be near the same levels in these countries.

Asia and Oceania

Cocoa bean production for 1957-58 for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 33.7 million pounds, compared to an estimated 29 million pound crop for 1956-57. This increase, if realized, would amount to 16 percent and is the largest increase percentage wise predicted for any continent.

Western Samoa is expected to continue to increase production, as are New Guinea and the Philippines. Over the past few years there has not been much change in the amount of production in Indonesia, Ceylon and New Hebrides. Reports received from New Guinea indicate that most of the Solomon Islands are now planting cocoa (using seedling). Some of this cocoa is of the Criollo type, but the tendency is toward Forastero. The production in New Guinea is all native, and it is said that there is good potential for expansion.

RECORD WORLD SUGAR BEET CROP FORECAST FOR 1957

World sugar beet production in 1957 is forecast at 129.7 million short tons. This would be a record crop, exceeding the previous record of 4.9 million tons in 1956 and the prewar average of 82.1 million beets by 58 percent. This increase is due to larger planted acreage and good yields in most countries, with the notable exception of the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom.

North America: Beet production in North America is expected to increase from 13.9 million tons in 1956 to 16.0 million tons in 1957 due partly to an increase in acreage of 11.2 percent. Production in the United States will probably increase 15 percent over the 1956 production and 56 percent over the 1935-39 period, with harvested acreage increases of 11.7 and 6 percent respectively. Canada will increase her beet production by 5 thousand tons above the 1956 beet estimate if anticipated yields materialize. The acreage increase is 5.0 thousand acres.

Europe: The 1957 total beet acreage in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) is 6.5 million compared to 6.7 million in 1956 and 4.2 million in 1935-39. The forecast of beet production in 1957 is 77.4 million tons, an increase of 4.9 million over 1956 despite the decrease in acreage but only 1.0 million tons larger than the 1955 crop which was a record crop as of that date. The 1957 average yield per acre is expected to be 11.97 tons compared to 10.90 in 1956, 11.55 in 1955 and 12.25 in the 1935-39 period. This increase is due to good growing conditions in most of Europe, especially in Belgium, East and West Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden and Poland. United Kingdom production dropped 638 thousand tons although acreage was about the same as last year.

Netherlands' acreage was reduced as a result of the low yield in 1956 and the increasing production costs, although the farmers are receiving higher prices for their beets than in previous years. However, the favorable weather conditions have increased the yield per acre. In 1956 it was 16.3 and in 1957 it is expected to be 20.1 resulting in total beet production of 3.2 million tons.

Continent and country	Acreage ^{1/}				Production			
	Average		1957 ^{2/}		Average		1955	
	1935-39	1945-49	1955	1956	1935-39	1945-49	1955	1957 ^{2/}
North America:								
Canada.....	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons
United States.....	50 827	66 755	82 710	79 785	504 9,595	690 10,260	981 12,228	893 13,010
Total.....	877	821	822	864	10,099	10,950	13,209	13,903
Europe:								
Austria.....	102	49	111	107	1,202	322	1,586	1,472
Belgium.....	124	119	112	152	1,603	1,626	2,476	2,429
Denmark.....	98	117	3/ 139	3/ 151	1,657	1,790	3/ 2,229	3/ 2,519
Finland.....	10	13	42	36	96	116	256	267
France.....	791	715	924	927	848	7,942	12,101	11,684
Germany, Fed. Rep.....	335	355	652	657	9,976	4,010	9,658	10,692
Ireland.....	55	70	55	59	590	672	660	702
Italy.....	312	231	650	556	3,422	2,640	9,810	7,220
Netherlands.....	106	111	165	171	1,568	1,888	3,289	2,786
Spain.....	161	188	235	331	1,245	1,586	2,200	2,957
Sweden.....	128	126	130	124	2,089	1,909	1,833	1,969
Switzerland.....	6	14	14	14	91	206	231	230
United Kingdom.....	1/ 344	416	422	409	4/ 3,395	4,401	5,103	5,152
Total.....	2,572	2,524	3,681	3,694	32,026	29,108	51,432	51,535
Poland.....	518	478	930	900	6,242	3,806	7,525	7,525
Yugoslavia.....	77	159	172	173	658	1,041	1,521	1,710
Other Europe.....	1,002	1,272	1,830	1,889	12,160	9,525	15,896	16,625
Total Europe.....	4,169	4,133	6,613	6,656	51,086	43,480	76,374	77,395
U.S.S.R. ^{5/}	3,096	2,492	4,350	4,990	19,982	12,830	31,000	32,000
Other Countries:								
Iran ^{6/}	35	63	113	106	144	265	591	666
Japan.....	42	34	41	49	310	105	432	514
Turkey ^{6/}	68	115	241	302	451	734	1,914	1,975
Uruguay ^{6/}	3	6	24	25	16	20	174	231
Total.....	448	218	419	482	921	1,124	3,111	4,271
Grand total.....	8,290	7,964	12,204	12,992	82,088	68,384	123,694	129,670

^{1/} Area estimates are for harvested areas unless otherwise stated. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes 4 thousand acres and 47 thousand short tons in 1955; 6 thousand acres and 91 thousand short tons in 1956; 52 thousand acres and 884 thousand short tons in 1957 which were grown in Denmark but processed in Sweden and West Germany. ^{4/} Topped beets. ^{5/} Processed beets. ^{6/} In some Eastern European countries the harvested beets are for sugar only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S.S.R.: Beet production in the U.S.S.R. is forecast at 32.0 million tons from 5.0 million acres, while the 1956 crop was 35 million tons from about the same acreage.

Other Countries: Increases in acreage with forecasts of increases in production are indicated for most other countries. Israel and Chile are sugar beet conscious. Both are increasing their acreage and production. In the near future they will be producing enough sugar to enable them to make substantial reductions in imports. Little or no information concerning the 1957 beet crop has been received from Uruguay.

WORLD FILBERT PRODUCTION DOWN; BUT STOCKS ARE UP

Summary.--World production of filberts during 1957 is estimated as 119,300 short tons, in-shell basis, a volume 5 percent below the 1950-54 average, but 40 percent less than the record harvest of 1956.

Turkish production is estimated at only 75 percent of the average while Italy, Spain, and the United States have large crops. Unrealistic pricing policies, particularly in Turkey, slowed filbert sales during the early part of the season. The highly competitive filbert prices prevailing late in the marketing year, however, succeeded in moving large quantities of foreign filberts into international markets. Fairly heavy stocks of Turkish filberts carried over from the 1956 harvest have been selling at low, but gradually increasing prices.

Production.--The 1957 world filbert crop, estimated as 119,300 short tons, in-shell basis, is the smallest since 1953. The new crop follows in the wake of record 1956 production. In terms of last season's production, the 1957 crop is 40 percent less in size, though only 5 percent below the average production of 125,300 tons for the period 1950-54. Foreign filbert production for 1957 is estimated as 107,500 tons--only 54 percent of the 1956 foreign filbert crop and 91 percent of the 1950-54, 5-year average.

Turkey normally accounts for nearly 60 percent of the world's production of filberts. It produced a record crop in 1956. At 143,000 short tons, it accounted for 71 percent of the world production. In 1957, the Turkish share will approximate 46 percent of the world production. The estimate of the new crop of Turkish filberts is 75 percent of average. Loss in tonnage is ascribed to unfavorable production conditions, principally heavy rains during the pollination period and early spring frosts; it is also the "off" year in the production cycle.

The 1957 Italian filbert crop of 33,000 tons is reported good with respect to size and quality of the nuts. The harvest estimate is for a slightly smaller volume than the previous season, though somewhat larger than the 5-year average production of 30,800 tons for the years 1950-54.

Spring rains helped in developing a good crop of large filberts in Spain during 1957. The new crop, calculated at 19,500 tons, in-shell, is substantially the same size as its predecessor and 40 percent larger than the average production for 1950-54.

The September Crop Report indicated a bumper U. S. filbert crop of 11,800 tons--nearly 4 times as large as the very small 1956 crop and over half again as much as the average production for 1950-54.

FILBERTS, Unshelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1954-57

Country	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957 Preliminary
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Turkey.....	73,000	136,000	57,000	143,000	55,000
Italy.....	30,800	23,000	50,000	35,000	33,000
Spain.....	13,800	7,300	12,000	20,000	19,500
Foreign total.....	117,600	166,300	119,000	198,000	107,500
United States.....	7,700	8,620	7,710	3,040	11,800
Total.....	125,300	174,920	126,710	201,040	119,300

Stocks.--Large beginning stocks, as of September 1, 1957, mainly the residue of the 1956 record Turkish crop, have been reported. Turkey is said to have a carryover of 25,000 tons of filberts from the previous season, with some estimates higher.

Turkish stocks were extremely high late this spring but were considerably reduced in the latter part of the 1956-57 season as a result of sales at prices well below the official minimum levels.

The total foreign carry-in of over 30,000 tons is nearly a third as large as the estimated 1957 world production and is the largest of recent years. The large carryover, however, only partially offsets the short Turkish harvest, and total supplies, estimated at 138,000 tons are the smallest in several years.

Supply and Disposition.--

FILBERTS, Unshelled: Supply and disposition, total for Turkey, Italy, and Spain, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, forecast 1957-58

Item	Estimate				Forecast
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Beginning stocks.....	15,400	20,100	3,000	30,500	
Production.....	166,300	119,000	198,000	107,500	
Total supply.....	181,600	139,100	201,000	138,000	
Exports 1/.....	120,900	102,600	126,200	93,000	
Domestic disappearance:	40,600	33,900	44,300	34,500	
End stocks.....	20,100	2,600	30,500	10,500	
Disposition.....	181,600	139,100	201,000	138,000	

1/ Most exports are in shelled form, figures shown above have been converted.

U. S. Imports.--As a result of the short 1956 domestic crop of filberts, imports were somewhat higher than for the previous season, particularly of unshelled nuts. Shelled filbert imports for the 11-month period September 1956 through July 1957 were 2,678 tons. Turkey continues to be the principal source of U. S. shelled filbert imports. In-shell imports were all from Italy and amounted to 468 tons, the largest volume since 1946-47.

FILBERTS: U. S. imports by country of origin, annual 1951-56, year beginning September 1

Country of origin	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled						
Italy (Total).....	100	74	222	0	0	468
Shelled						
Turkey.....	3,439	1,959	1,157	3,750	2,026	2,497
Italy.....	331	240	535	133	256	143
Spain.....	105	132	836	35	77	22
France.....	8	2/	6	5	12	0
Netherlands.....	23	2	2	44	70	11
Germany, Western.....	3	0	22	0	6	5
Other.....	2	0	0	3/102	4/88	0
Total	3,911	2,333	2,558	4,069	2,535	2,678

1/ 11 months September-July, 1957. 2/ If any, included in "Other."

3/ Includes 96 tons from Lebanon. 4/ Includes 69 tons from Lebanon and 10 tons from Canada.

Prices.--Despite requests of the Turkish trade that the official minimum export price be reduced further, the most recent official price of 48.9 cents per pound has been continued. However, Turkish filberts have been selling throughout Europe at prices well below the official minimum. Some filberts move into export channels through applying the sales proceeds to existing Turkish foreign trade arrears.

In effect, European creditor nations discount their outstanding claims through accepting Turkish filberts at the official price. Prices for shelled filberts, f.o.b. Turkish port, reached a low of $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound as of mid-July but had risen to 32.5 cents as of mid-September.

Prices for new crop Turkish filberts had not been announced at this writing, but European importers expect a price of at least 41.2 cents per pound. West Germany is the principal market for Turkish filberts while the United Kingdom is next in importance.

Prevailing prices for filberts in Italy, both in-shell and shelled, are about 15 percent below those of a year ago. Sales are running slow in anticipation of the new crop. As of late September, the price quoted for Avellinos, round, in-shell, f.o.b. Southern Italy port, was 18.9 cents per pound; for shelled Avellino filberts, the price was 44.4 cents per pound. West Germany is the largest customer for Italian in-shell filberts, followed by the United Kingdom, France, and Sweden. Switzerland ranks as the largest purchaser of Italian shelled filberts.

Minimum government export prices for Spanish filberts remain effective with prices for shelled filberts ranging from 31.3 to 38.6 cents per pound, f.o.b., Spanish ports. Switch accounts, or triangular trade arrangements under which credits established in one country are offset by claims or payments by another, have been used in marketing large quantities of Spanish filberts during the past year.

SMALLER WORLD BARLEY AND OATS CROP FORECAST

World production of barley and oats in 1957 will be below the high level of the past 2 years, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. If the outturn is as now indicated, the 2 grains together would total about 140 million short tons, only 94 percent of the large 1956 harvest, but still above average. The reduction from the 1956 crop is fairly evenly divided between barley and oats. A cut in Europe's acreage in these grains was an important factor in the decline.

World production of barley, tentatively forecast at 3,120 million bushels, is 7 percent less than the large 1956 crop but sharply above the average of the 10 years ended in 1954. Reductions in Europe, the Soviet Union and Africa account for the bulk of the reduction.

Production of oats is placed at 4,050 million bushels, 5 percent below the 1956 total and very slightly above the 10-year average. The reduction from last year's crop was mostly in Europe where a decline of about 2 million acres in Western Europe reduced production 17 percent below the 1956 crop. Substantially lower production there was only partially offset by an increase of 50 million bushels in North America.

An increased demand for imports of feedgrains in 1957-58 is expected, especially in Western Europe and Africa, where reductions from the 1956 production are considerable. The quality of this year's wheat crop in Western Europe is higher than it was last year when quantities of low-grade wheat were available for feed. This factor also indicates that larger feed imports will be required this season. Barley production in Africa is only a little more than half the large 1956 crop there.

Large supplies of these grains are available for export, especially in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. Stocks of oats on July 1 in those countries were about the same as the large 1956 stocks while barley stocks were considerably larger than those of a year ago. In addition to the large stocks, the 1957 crop of these grains was considerably larger than last year's harvest in the United States. Conditions are reversed in Canada, where the current outturn is the smallest of recent years. Above average stocks in Argentina and Australia on July 1 were for domestic consumption up to December 1, as well as for export.

Barley production in North America is estimated at 662 million bushels, compared with 651 million a year ago. A larger crop in the United States more than offset reductions in Canada and Mexico. The United States crop of 431 million bushels is an all-time record, exceeding the 1950-54 average by about 50 percent. Acreage was 17 percent above the 1956 area and 47 percent above the low average for 1950-54. Production in Canada was 223 million bushels, 17 percent less than in 1956 despite a 12 percent increase in acreage.

Production of oats in North America is placed at 1,729 million bushels, a little above last year's crop of 1,679 million. A good increase in the United States production, now estimated at 1,337 million bushels, more than offset a substantial cut in Canada's outturn. The crop in that country is estimated at 388 million bushels, compared with 524 million a year ago. Yields were sharply below 1956 yields and acreage was slightly reduced.

Western Europe's production of these grains is considerably less than the large 1956 outturn, when large acreages of winter-killed wheat were shifted to spring-sown grains. Barley production for the area, though not up to the high level of a year ago, was still much above average. Both acreage and yields were well above average in most countries. An exception, however, is France, where acreage was moving back toward normal after the unprecedented acreage seeded to barley last year. Damage to winter grains in 1956 was the greatest there of any European country.

ASIA:														
Iran	1,687	1,956	-	-	-	-	22.0	18.8	-	-	-	-	37,157	36,798
Iraq	1,901	2,374	-	-	-	-	15.5	14.9	-	-	-	-	29,502	40,420
Lebanon	52	35	28	-	-	-	22.4	19.0	26.4	27.1	26.4	-	35,270	41,300
Syria	867	828	1,000	28	-	-	12.8	14.5	6.9	15.5	15.5	-	11,135	7,400
Turkey	4,235	5,540	6,523	6,580	6,425	-	16.2	23.2	21.0	15.2	22.9	-	12,292	6,890
China	15,750	16,100	-	-	-	-	21.0	20.2	-	-	-	-	68,380	137,100
India	6,900	7,978	8,309	8,382	8,594	-	15.4	14.6	16.1	15.3	14.9	-	30,244	325,000
Pakistan	547	567	568	580	543	-	12.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.4	-	106,255	116,414
Japan	2,137	2,400	2,450	2,425	2,307	-	26.2	37.7	40.3	39.7	38.9	-	6,922	6,600
Estimated total 5/	38,380	41,320	43,980	44,710	44,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,046	90,439
													705,000	805,000
AFRICA:														
Algeria	2,227	3,102	3,356	3,300	-	-	12.6	12.1	9.7	14.0	-	-	28,120	37,494
Egypt	260	128	141	138	-	-	33.1	38.9	41.3	42.9	-	-	8,605	4,976
French Morocco	3,728	4,934	4,830	4,702	2,900	-	12.7	14.4	11.9	15.4	7.6	-	47,320	71,220
Tunisia	1,257	1,295	700	1,200	1,650	-	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.0	6.5	-	7,900	8,920
Union of South Africa	103	121	-	-	-	-	15.7	18.2	-	-	-	-	1,617	2,200
Estimated total 5/	8,980	11,410	11,160	11,400	9,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,000	146,000
													124,000	155,000
SOUTH AMERICA:														
Argentina	1,621	1,587	2,050	-	-	-	21.9	24.8	21.3	-	-	-	35,576	39,320
Chile	121	136	152	150	146	-	30.3	31.7	30.3	28.9	-	-	3,664	4,316
Peru	335	440	507	510	-	-	20.0	20.4	20.8	15.0	-	-	6,716	8,980
Uruguay	65	81	81	152	-	-	13.0	16.6	16.4	13.1	-	-	846	1,344
Estimated total 5/	2,580	2,820	3,470	3,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	62,000
													70,000	86,000
OCEANIA:														
Australia	868	1,412	1,900	2,200	-	-	19.4	22.2	22.9	23.9	-	-	16,854	31,351
New Zealand	56	53	49	52	-	-	39.7	45.1	43.1	50.0	-	-	2,223	2,388
Total	924	1,465	1,949	2,252	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,077	45,550
Estimated world total 5/	110,320	122,120	134,840	141,090	136,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,180,000	2,695,000
													3,100,000	3,240,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin late in 1957 and end early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions; include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 7/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950 to date include allowances for non-reporting areas. Allowances were not included in earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, or other information.

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1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1957 and end early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated total, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakie, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumanie.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign countries, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research or other information.

As a result of a cut of about a fourth from the large 1956 acreage and a substantial reduction in yields this year, France's barley crop is estimated at 168 million bushels, which is only about 60 percent of the record crop last year.

The crop of oats in Western Europe is below average as well as being considerably less than the large 1956 harvest. Reduced acreage and smaller yields account for the sharp drop from 1,104 million bushels last year to 920 million in 1957. While acreage was reduced in most countries, the largest cut was in France where the area of 4.1 million acres was the smallest of record and only about half the average for 1935-39.

Production of these grains in Eastern Europe was not significantly different from the 1956 outturn. A small reduction in oats is offset by a slightly larger total for barley.

The Soviet Union's harvest of barley and oats is indicated to be smaller than in 1956. Yields, especially of barley, were reduced by drought in many important regions.

A slight increase in Asia's barley crop is attributed to larger harvests in the Near East, especially in Turkey. That country's production of 147 million bushels has been exceeded only in 1953. Barley acreage for the continent shows little change from the 1956 total. Production of oats is estimated at 104 million bushels, not significantly different from the 1956 total.

Production of barley in Africa is little more than half the large 1956 crop. Sharply reduced acreage and very low yields brought total production in French Morocco to only 22 million bushels, compared with the large outturn of 72 million last year. Low yields in Algeria and a small drop in acreage brought that country's harvest to only 25 million bushels, a little more than half the 1956 production. Africa is not an important area for oats, and the current crop of 11 million bushels shows little change from the 1956 crop.

It is too early in the season for reliable indications of production in Southern Hemisphere countries. The outlook is good in Argentina, the principal producer of these grains in South America. Acreage sown to barley there was at the high 1956 level and oats acreage only slightly less than the large acreage seeded in 1956. Conditions were still generally good though many areas were in need of rain, at latest report.

Unfavorable growing conditions in Australia make the outlook for small grains unfavorable. Dry conditions delayed seeding. Rains in June and July favored development of crops, but low rainfall in August followed by a dry September again made prospects unfavorable. Barley, being more resistant to drought than other grains, may withstand the dry season better than oats.

SMALLER WORLD COTTON CROP EXPECTED IN 1957-58

World cotton production is expected to total about 37.3 million bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1957-58. This would be a drop of 1.0 million bales from last season and 2.5 million bales below the record high 1955-56 production of 39.8 million bales.

Most of the 1957-58 production decrease is attributed to further acreage reduction in the United States and adverse weather in the Soviet Union and China. Cotton production in the foreign Free World is up 0.6 million bales in 1957-58 over a year earlier, mainly in Mexico, India, and Egypt, as a result of acreage increases and more favorable growing conditions.

The United States 1957 crop of 12.4 million bales (October estimate) is down 0.9 million bales from a year earlier. Acreage allotments in 1957 were about the same as in 1956, but an additional 3.0 million acres were removed from cotton production under the acreage reserve program. The highest average yield on record--435 pounds per acre--is expected to be produced from 13.7 million harvested acres, the smallest acreage since 1878. This yield compares with the previous record output of 417 pounds in 1955 and 409 in 1956. With a U. S. crop of 12.4 million bales, the carryover on August 1, 1958, is expected to decline to around 10.0 million bales, compared with 11.2 million a year earlier and a record high carry-over of 14.5 million on August 1, 1956.

Foreign production of cotton in 1957-58 will about equal the 24.9 million bales produced last season, with increases in the foreign Free World offsetting decreases in Communist countries, if early reports prove accurate.

Foreign Free World production is expected to reach a record high of 16.3 million bales in 1957-58. This compares with 15.8 million in 1956-57 and the previous high of 16.1 million bales in 1955-56. The increase in 1957-58 over a year earlier is primarily a result of larger acreage and more favorable weather in many foreign countries, and continued efforts to increase yields per acre.

The acreage increase may be attributable in part to the desire to meet rising consumption needs in some cotton producing countries; to the importance of cotton as an export commodity for earning foreign exchange; and, to the fact that cotton is one of the crops most suitable for agricultural development programs in some countries.

Although further increases in cotton production are planned in some countries, production in the foreign Free World as a whole is expected to increase at a much slower rate than has been the case in recent years. Major emphasis appears to be on achieving higher yields rather than on acreage increases. Higher yields are expected through greater production efficiency, such as increases in acreage under irrigation, and more extensive and effective use of insecticides and fertilizers.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 3/						
	Average		1955	1956 2/	1957 2/	Average		1955	1956 2/	1957 2/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador.....	9:	35:	113:	95:	102:	5:	21:	135:	139:	136
Guatemala.....	-	8:	52:	35:	-	2:	5:	47:	47:	-
Mexico.....	725:	1,034:	2,700:	2,096:	2,311:	334:	577:	2,250:	1,790:	2,010
Nicaragua.....	9:	11:	257:	182:	150:	5:	7:	160:	193:	145
United States.....	27,788:	21,258:	16,928:	15,615:	13,686:	13,119:	12,104:	14,721:	13,310:	12,401
British West Indies.....	20:	12:	14:	13:	-	5:	4:	4:	4:	-
Haiti.....	-	37:	-	-	-	22:	10:	6:	-	-
Total 4/.....	28,612:	22,403:	20,125:	18,107:	16,377:	13,523:	12,730:	17,328:	15,503:	14,760
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	82:	-	-	-	35:	20:	72:	50:	55
Greece.....	173:	110:	410:	395:	386:	77:	52:	279:	234:	266
Italy.....	56:	40:	133:	112:	-	21:	11:	63:	37:	37
Rumania 5/.....	8:	102:	-	-	-	2:	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	46:	130:	406:	494:	450:	10:	18:	155:	223:	195
Yugoslavia.....	8:	-	35:	32:	31:	3:	-	14:	9:	-
Total 4/.....	377:	510:	1,384:	1,383:	1,327:	118:	127:	608:	573:	582
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).										
	5,087:	3,697:	6,500:	6,300:	-	3,430:	2,328:	5,500:	6,000:	-
ASIA										
Aden.....	-	-	40:	35:	-	-	-	25:	24:	-
Cyprus.....	11:	5:	12:	12:	12:	3:	1:	3:	3:	-
Iran.....	453:	239:	650:	625:	-	171:	85:	275:	285:	280
Iraq.....	53:	22:	100:	105:	135:	11:	5:	33:	36:	44
Israel.....	-	-	6:	12:	12:	-	-	11:	10:	15
Syria.....	85:	59:	600:	672:	630:	28:	32:	400:	426:	460
Turkey.....	667:	645:	1,520:	1,532:	1,450:	249:	268:	600:	670:	575
Afghanistan.....	-	-	170:	196:	-	49:	16:	57:	90:	-
Burma.....	428:	178:	405:	450:	-	97:	32:	85:	80:	75
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	5,831:	10,500:	-	-	2,855:	1,939:	3,300:	3,100:	-
India.....	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	19,978:	19,843:	-	5,348:	2,304:	3,840:	4,060:	4,300
Korea 7/.....	564:	344:	276:	275:	210:	198:	89:	81:	72:	50
Indonesia.....	27:	-	10:	10:	-	9:	4:	2:	2:	-
Pakistan.....	6/	2,965:	3,540:	3,560:	3,500:	6/	1,024:	1,420:	1,400:	1,400
Thailand.....	16:	84:	81:	-	-	7:	26:	32:	32:	-
Total 4/.....	33,805:	21,627:	37,918:	37,918:	38,322:	9,638:	5,835:	10,132:	10,360:	10,362

SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	770:	962:	1,375:	1,375:	-	289:	427:	563:	1,480:	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,520:	5,000:	4,000:	-	1,956:	1,352:	1,700:	1,325:	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	98:	-	170:	165:	-	23:	27:	105:	89:	115	15	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	40:	41:	45:	40:	-	13:	11:	12:	12:	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	111:	123:	140:	150:	-	40:	47:	55:	60:	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	428:	345:	558:	556:	-	379:	308:	475:	510:	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	50:	-	50:	50:	-	11:	11:	24:	25:	-	-	-	-	-
Total 1/.....	7,060:	6,177:	7,344:	6,343:	6,352:	2,711:	2,181:	2,936:	2,504:	2,518	-	-	-	-
AFRICA AND OCEANIA														
Sudan.....	439:	371:	598:	764:	-	248:	246:	441:	617:	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	874:	745:	850:	850:	840:	172:	195:	246:	230:	240	-	-	-	-
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	-	-	-	-	12:	10:	5:	5:	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya.....	-	51:	100:	-	-	13:	6:	14:	12:	15	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika.....	-	-	300:	300:	-	50:	38:	100:	110:	130	-	-	-	-
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,324:	1,585:	1,569:	1,672:	281:	227:	303:	313:	333	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,367:	1,885:	1,715:	1,888:	1,893:	1,456:	1,535:	1,492:	1,711	-	-	-	-
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-	800:	785:	775:	41:	104:	164:	155:	160	-	-	-	-
French North Africa.....	1:	5:	38:	30:	32:	8/	2:	17:	15:	17	-	-	-	-
French West Africa.....	-	-	200:	-	-	28:	14:	45:	51:	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique.....	-	557:	725:	725:	-	33:	104:	102:	165:	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	36:	48:	145:	125:	167	-	-	-	-
Angola.....	73:	-	128:	135:	-	13:	24:	32:	32:	32	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	-	12:	100:	-	-	2:	3:	37:	40:	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	53:	5:	11:	9:	-	11:	1:	3:	3:	-	-	-	-	-
Total 1/.....	6,176:	5,710:	8,239:	8,219:	8,592:	2,840:	2,483:	3,206:	3,380:	3,588	-	-	-	-

World total 1/..... 81,147: 60,324: 81,510: 78,300: 77,340: 31,690: 25,687: 39,750: 38,260: 37,310
 Foreign Free World 1/..... 41,140: 29,351: 47,182: 45,535: 47,004: 12,219: 9,280: 16,132: 15,780: 16,334
 Communist countries 1/..... 12,219: 9,715: 17,400: 17,150: 16,650: 6,322: 4,303: 8,897: 9,170: 8,575

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

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Much of the increased production outside the United States this season is in Mexico, India, and Egypt, where acreage increased over last year. Prospects are that production increases also will occur, although on a smaller scale, in some other countries, including Argentina, Colombia, Greece, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nigeria.

In Brazil and Pakistan the 1957 crops are not expected to vary much from last year. Decreases from the record high production in 1956-57 are likely in Sudan, Turkey, and Spain, mainly as a result of less favorable weather conditions. Production is also expected to be down from last year in Central American countries because of drought in some areas at planting time and restricted credit.

Incomplete information is available from Communist countries, but indications are that production there will decline by about 0.6 million bales in 1957-58 from a year ago. In the Soviet Union adverse weather has substantially reduced 1957 crop prospects in contrast to last year when the largest crop in recent years was produced under exceptionally favorable growing conditions. China's 1957 crop is also expected to be lower than last year because of unfavorable weather.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year. The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. Representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS IN MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES AT NEW HIGH

Total grain stocks in the 4 principal exporting countries again set a new record on July 1, 1957, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is the fifth consecutive year for which July 1 grain stocks have attained new records. A total of 135.9 million short tons for the 5 principal grains in the current year exceeds the previous record in July 1956 by about 6.5 million short tons and is about two and a half times the 1945-49 average.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, July 1, 1945-1957

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 1/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	193	6	72	254	742	32,526
1950	425	10	80	208	1,380	56,918
1951	400	5	94	286	1,257	54,168
1952	256	4	73	277	972	41,192
1953	606	6	51	249	1,264	58,948
1954	934	15	71	227	1,407	73,172
1955	1,036	16	131	303	1,601	84,348
1956	1,033	17	117	347	1,742	88,602
1957 2/	905	7	128	238	1,963	89,190
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	157	4	41	100	3/	7,506
1950	140	7	30	70	3/	6,306
1951	235	6	65	130	3/	10,988
1952	280	10	95	140	3/	13,340
1953	425	18	130	175	3/	19,349
1954	615	23	160	155	3/	25,569
1955	530	21	105	100	3/	20,708
1956	620	19	130	150	3/	24,802
1957 2/	770	15	160	260	3/	31,780
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	134	11	26	40	187	10,828
1950	100	8	12	40	35	5,132
1951	85	15	25	35	90	6,650
1952	35	5	15	25	70	3,910
1953	160	42	35	60	115	10,996
1954	155	11	20	37	145	10,090
1955	165	10	25	25	85	8,610
1956	130	25	30	35	125	9,380
1957 2/	155	35	45	60	100	10,470
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	75	3/	6	13	3/	2,602
1950	120	2/	7	12	3/	3,960
1951	100	3/	8	10	3/	3,352
1952	80	2/	7	10	3/	2,728
1953	95	2/	12	25	3/	3,538
1954	155	3/	11	40	3/	5,554
1955	160	2/	6	32	3/	5,456
1956	183	2/	14	50	3/	6,626
1957 2/	115	3/	24	25	3/	4,426
Total:						
Average 1945-49	559	21	145	407	929	53,458
1950	785	25	129	330	1,415	72,316
1951	820	26	192	461	1,347	75,158
1952	651	19	190	452	1,042	61,170
1953	1,286	66	228	509	1,379	92,831
1954	1,859	49	262	459	1,552	114,385
1955	1,891	47	267	460	1,686	119,122
1956	1,966	61	291	582	1,867	129,410
1957 2/	1,945	57	357	583	2,063	135,866

1/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds, data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 2/ Preliminary estimates. 3/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER LIKELY
TO RISE IN 1958

World hog slaughter and pork production in 1958, excluding Communist China, is likely to show a 4 percent rise from the high level of 1957. Total pork production in 1957 is expected to be about 1 percent above 1956.

PORK 1/: World production, indicated 1957 and 1958, with comparisons 1955 and 1956, and averages, 1934-38 and 1946-50

Continent or area	Averages		1955	1956	1957 indicated	1958 indicated
	1934-38	1946-50				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America 2/.....	8,163	11,730	12,463	12,721	12,100	12,700
Western Europe 3/....	9,909	7,457	12,731	13,070	13,700	14,000
Eastern Europe 4/....	4,855	3,850	4,675	4,710	---	---
U.S.S.R.	4,350	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Middle East 6/.....	1	4	4	4	---	---
Philippines, Rep. of:	110	87	154	150	---	---
South America 7/.....	808	1,066	1,000	1,084	1,150	1,170
Union of So. Africa..	64	82	95	107	---	---
Oceania 8/.....	304	294	305	293	---	---
Total.....	28,564	26,270	35,427	36,614	37,000	38,500

1/ Carcass meat - excludes variety meat and lard. 2/ Canada, Mexico, United States and Cuba. 3/ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, wWestern Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. 4/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 5/ Estimates included in the total. 6/ Egypt, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. 7/ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay. 8/ Australia and New Zealand.

Hog slaughter in Western Europe, which has shown a remarkable recovery since the very low slaughter of postwar years, increased about 5 percent during 1957 and is expected to rise 2 percent in 1958 to a new record high. Slaughter in North America, which declined 5 percent in 1957, is expected to recover in 1958 to about 1956 levels. With abundant feed supplies, North America could easily produce a much larger number of hogs for slaughter than at present.

The most important hog producing country in South America, Brazil, expects a continuation during 1957 of recent rises in slaughter. The strong demand for pork and lard throughout South America is encouraging farmers to increase hog production. Slaughter in Oceania is expected to show a slight rise in 1958. The U.S.S.R., which is encouraging hog production in order to increase meat supplies, is expected to show an increase in hog slaughter during 1957. Slaughter, in the Union of South Africa, is expected to fall during 1958.

American hog producers can expect increased foreign competition and reduced foreign demand for pork and lard during 1958. The most important factor at present is the effect that the increased world production will have on American hog prices and on pork and lard exports. Market possibilities for sale of pork variety meats, fatback and lard in Western Europe will be reduced during 1958. Recent measures taken in France to increase exports of all commodities will increase competition from that source on the European lard market.

Production in Denmark and the Netherlands is high this year and both countries, important exporters of pork and pork products, are having difficulty finding export outlets. Further liberalization of trade in Western Europe could overcome U. S. export difficulties during the next few years. However, in view of the present international payments difficulties of many European countries, such action seems unlikely in the near future.

The anticipated 13 percent rise in Canadian production in 1958 is expected to leave that country with an increased amount of pork for export. United States imports of pork from Canada, which were low in 1957, are expected to rise sharply during 1958.

Gradual increases in Cuban hog numbers during recent years have pushed hog slaughter to a point where that country, the largest single importer of United States pork and lard, has become largely self-sufficient in pork production. Cuban pork imports from the United States have declined this year. However, lower pork prices in the United States during 1958 may again encourage Cuban imports.

The good feed grain and root crop in Europe during 1956 combined with relatively high hog prices, encouraged hog producers to expand production greatly during 1957. There were more farrowings, and more hogs were put on feed. Although there have been wide fluctuations in hog prices in Northern Europe during 1957, hog-feed price relationships are still such that producers and feeders can make a profit on their operations.

In several important Northern European countries, government production subsidies and import controls have encouraged expansion in hog production. Although the United Kingdom adjusted production subsidies last year to make hog production less attractive than other livestock enterprises, there has been no drop in hog slaughter. In June 1957, the number of breeding sows in England and Wales was 8 percent above a year earlier.

In North America, relatively high production during 1956 discouraged producers and resulted in a low slaughter in 1957. Canadian slaughter has already begun to rise and further sharp rises are forecast for 1958. United States production is also expected to increase in 1958, although not as sharply as in Canada. The Canadian hog slaughter cycle seems to be running about one-half a year ahead of the United States cycle. Throughout the rest of North America, increased slaughter has followed the general trend of rising consumer income and demand.

HGS: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1946-50, annual 1953-56, and estimated 1957 and 1958

Continent and country	Average 1946-50	1953	1954	1955	1956	Estimated 1957	Estimated 1958	Percent 1957 of 1958	Percent 1958 of 1957
North America:									
Canada 1/	1,638	5,003	5,079	5,917	5,960	5,517	6,250	93	113
Mexico.....	1,976	2,297	2,526	2,780	2,920	3,056	3,210	105	105
United States-Inspected.....	50,224	53,813	52,894	61,370	65,748	61,500	65,250	94	106
-Total.....	75,049	74,368	71,495	81,058	85,216	80,500	84,500	94	105
Cuba 1/.....	332	180	153	180	215	236	---	110	---
Europe:									
Austria.....	1,011	2,400	2,430	2,648	2,765	2,800	2,900	101	104
Belgium.....	1,173	2,198	2,152	2,224	2,472	2,541	2,395	103	94
Denmark.....	2,899	6,544	7,205	7,400	6,800	7,700	7,500	113	97
France 2/.....	3/3,980	6,748	6,592	6,940	8,287	7,946	7,950	96	100
Germany, Fed. Rep. 4/.....	5/7,511	14,260	14,385	17,152	17,290	18,700	19,800	106	106
Ireland.....	721	1,197	1,421	1,450	1,054	1,180	1,450	112	123
Italy 5/.....	1,804	2,246	1,774	1,915	2,426	2,506	3,255	103	90
Netherlands.....	1,367	3,088	3,280	3,700	3,880	4,000	4,000	103	100
Norway.....	170	445	475	633	676	635	660	94	104
Portugal.....	509	765	709	686	700	730	---	104	---
Sweden.....	1,707	2,372	2,622	2,509	2,486	2,830	2,890	114	102
Switzerland.....	702	1,123	1,080	1,138	1,262	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom.....	2,000	7,896	10,100	10,420	9,664	9,800	10,150	101	104
Yugoslavia.....	---	4,614	4,692	4,805	4,594	---	---	---	---
Asia:									
Japan 1/.....	435	1,843	1,433	1,659	2,034	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	3/958	1,474	1,557	1,666	1,922	---	---	---	---
South America:									
Argentina.....	2,198	1,991	2,025	2,013	2,400	2,500	2,500	104	100
Brazil 1/.....	5,250	6,207	6,200	6,474	6,600	7,000	---	106	---
Colombia 1/.....	669	700	783	808	786	---	---	---	---
Uruguay 1/.....	140	122	149	130	138	---	---	---	---
Africa:									
Union of South Africa 1/.....	644	629	588	599	694	800	775	115	97
Oceania:									
Australia 1/.....	1,584	1,486	1,714	1,940	1,734	1,800	---	104	---
New Zealand 1/.....	655	740	763	777	832	750	800	90	107

1/ Commercial slaughter. 2/ Inspected commercial slaughter. 3/ 4 years only. 4/ Slaughter from domestic sources only.
5/ 2 years only. 6/ Slaughter in towns of more than 5,000 persons. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official sources, other foreign source material reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches, and other U. S. representatives abroad. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory.

WOOL MOVEMENT FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE TO BE HIGHER IN 1956-57

Preliminary reports of raw wool shipments from the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere indicate that total exports from those countries during the 1956-57 season will be approximately 4 percent higher than last year. The gain will largely reflect increased exports from Australia, where production reached a record level of 1,603 million pounds.

Shipments from Australia over the past July-June period totaled 1,303 million pounds. This is approximately 13 percent more than was shipped from Australia during the previous season and establishes a new record. Most of the increase over the 1955-56 total was in the form of greasy wool which rose from 1,063 to 1,209 million pounds, actual weight. The main feature of the Australian selling season was Japan's decisive displacement of France as the second leading buyer. The United States was the only big purchaser to spend less on wool from Australia last year. The United Kingdom continued to hold its position as the leading importer of Australian wool with purchases totaling 332 million pounds, up about 10 percent from the 1955-56 season.

Exports from New Zealand for the complete 1956-57 (July-June) season totaled 442 million pounds, a gain of approximately 9 percent compared with 1955-56. Shipments from this area to the United Kingdom totaling 199 million were about 15 percent greater than a year earlier. Exports from New Zealand to France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, and Poland, also showed fairly substantial increases. Over this same period, New Zealand's wool trade with the United States, U.S.S.R., and Belgium declined. Trade with the United States dropped from 46 million pounds to 33 million.

In the complete 1956-57 wool season (July-June) exports of raw wool from the Union of South Africa totaled 252 million pounds, a decline of about 3.5 percent from the 261 million pounds shipped during the previous season. The most substantial drop occurred in trade with the United States and the United Kingdom where imports were down by about 29 and 13 percent respectively. On the other hand, exports from the Union of South Africa to Italy increased by 21 percent to 23 million pounds and those to Japan were up by 42 percent to 17 million pounds.

Shipments of raw wool (including small quantities of tops and noils) from Argentina during the first 9 months (October 1956 through June 1957) of their wool selling season amounted to 200 million pounds about 9 percent less than during the same period a year earlier. The sharpest decline was in trade with Japan, which was down from 41 million pounds to only 9 million pounds. Wool trade between Argentina and the United States was also down substantially, dropping 18 percent from 79 million pounds to 65 million. The most significant increase occurred in trade with Italy and the Netherlands, which was up from 3 to 16 million pounds and 9 to 15 million pounds, respectively.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries, wool year basis,
1955-56 and 1956-57 1/

(Actual Weight)

Country of destination	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Argentina 2/3	Uruguay 2/4	Total 5 countries
	1955-56:1956-57	1955-56:1956-57	1955-56:1956-57	1955-56:1956-57	1955-56:1956-57	1955-56:1956-57
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United States.....	65	51	46	33	9	247
United Kingdom.....	300	332	173	199	21	586
Canada.....	8	6	8	6	---	17
Continental Europe:						
France.....	205	222	66	82	12	362
Belgium.....	97	110	19	17	4	143
Germany.....	83	96	28	33	7	174
Italy.....	99	131	15	18	8	144
Netherlands.....	5	4	8	10	32	67
Sweden.....	3	2	2	1	1	10
Poland.....	22	32	9	14	1	37
Other.....	40	33	6	2	16	78
Total.....	554	630	153	177	95	1,015
Japan.....	192	238	5	9	---	250
Other Near and Far East.....	4	8	2	3	---	6
Australia.....	---	---	5	5	0	5
U.S.S.R.....	---	---	12	8	3	28
All other.....	29	38	2	2	1	37
Total.....	1,152	1,303	406	442	153	2,191
						2,289

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ 9 months only (October through June. 3/ Includes small quantity of tops and noils. 4/ Bale weight estimated at 1,014.

Dash (--) indicates negligible amounts included with "others."

Exports of raw wool from Uruguay at the end of the first 9 months of the current season totaled only 92 million pounds, or about 40 percent less than the 153 million pounds shipped during the same period in 1955-56. The principal reason for the overall decline was reduced trade with the United States and the Netherlands.

In connection with the sharp drop in raw wool exports from the South American countries, it should be remembered that exports from these countries were unusually high in the 1955-56 season as a result of measures taken to reduce accumulated stocks.

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C O R N -- (Continued from Page 2)

On the basis of incomplete reports, Asia's corn production this year is slightly below last year's large outturn though still above average. A tentative total of 720 million bushels is estimated for the continent, compared with 740 million bushels a year ago and the 1945-49 average of 690 million. Acreage has increased more than 3 million acres since 1945-49. Present estimates for this late crop are subject to considerable revision since the crop is still being harvested in many countries and official estimates as to actual harvest results are not yet available.

Corn production in Africa is moderately below the high level of the past 2 years, on the basis of preliminary reports. The present forecast of 385 million bushels compares with 400 million in 1956 and the 1945-49 average of 297 million. Since about half of Africa's corn is grown in the Southern Hemisphere where planting is still going on, and growing conditions up through the first quarter of 1958 will determine actual outturns, this early season forecast is subject to even more revision than is the case for estimates of Northern Hemisphere countries. The corn harvest becomes general in April in most of these countries.

Corn is harvested in South America at about the same time as in South African countries, and early-season forecasts included in the world total are subject to the same reservations as those noted above. Present indications point to a larger outturn than the 1956-57 crop of 465 million bushels. Most of the increase is expected in Argentina where present prospects are for a crop somewhat above the small harvest of 110 million bushels last season. That small crop was only about a third of the 1935-39 average. Corn acreage in Argentina has been cut to half the 1935-39 level, in recent years.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania, with recent crops averaging only about 5 million bushels. The principal producer of the area is Australia where acreage in corn declined from 222,000 acres in 1945-49 to 160,000 in 1956.

(Table on following pages)

AFRICA:														
Belgian Congo	670	847	867	845	-	17.9	15.0	14.8	14.7	-	12,000:	12,738:	12,830:	12,400:
Kenya 3/	136	156	166	166	-	24.9	27.8	28.7	-	-	3,393:	4,334:	4,540:	-
Egypt	1,699	1,819	1,903	1,905	1,868	33.4	33.9	35.5	34.2	34.9	56,696:	61,670:	67,470:	65,190
French Morocco	1,260	1,236	1,223	1,245	1,193	8.0	7.7	9.2	8.3	7.6	10,074:	9,536:	11,260:	10,280:
French West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,180:	9,100
Madagascar	214	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	2,472:	-	-	-
Angola	1,500	1,425	1,360	1,480	-	8.6	8.9	6.4	8.8	-	12,900:	12,700:	8,700:	13,400
Southern Rhodesia 3/	293	350	361	-	-	18.1	24.7	29.9	-	-	5,298:	8,640:	10,810:	-
Union of South Africa	7,111	7,911	9,500	-	-	12.2	14.6	14.0	-	-	86,699:	115,732:	133,040:	146,610:
Estimated total 5/	20,920	23,190	25,560	25,160	25,160	-	-	-	-	-	297,000:	355,000:	390,000:	385,000
SOUTH AMERICA:														
Argentina	5,327	4,833	5,536	-	-	29.1	24.8	27.5	-	-	155,012:	120,098:	152,350:	110,000:
Brazil	10,866	12,703	13,600	-	-	20.7	19.5	19.1	-	-	224,400:	247,200:	260,000:	275,000:
Chile	114	135	136	136	-	22.6	26.2	31.9	32.8	-	2,578:	3,542:	4,340:	4,460:
Colombia	1,654	1,806	2,059	2,059	-	15.4	17.1	18.0	17.0	-	25,429:	30,862:	37,000:	35,040:
Peru	780	636	573	580	-	17.2	19.2	20.6	17.9	-	13,423:	12,186:	11,810:	10,390:
Uruguay	395	643	759	653	-	10.1	10.7	11.3	6.0	-	3,997:	6,902:	8,570:	3,910:
Venezuela	815	910	-	-	-	13.3	14.5	-	-	-	10,820:	13,200:	12,400:	14,000:
Estimated total 5/	20,810	22,600	24,550	24,550	24,750	-	-	-	-	-	450,000:	450,000:	500,000:	465,000:
OCEANIA:														
Australia	222	173	168	160	-	26.6	26.9	28.0	28.1	-	5,899:	4,654:	4,700:	4,500:
New Zealand	7	5	3	3	-	55.6	62.0	-	-	-	389:	310:	-	-
Estimated total 5/	235	180	170	170	180	-	-	-	-	-	6,500:	5,000:	5,000:	5,000:
Estimated world total 5/	216,860	220,800	251,990	253,160	248,050	-	-	-	-	-	5,330,000:	5,640,000:	6,350,000:	6,430,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950 to date include estimates for non-reporting areas. Allowances were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Aelia. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, or other information.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD FOR FOURTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World production of soybeans in 1957 is forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 883 million bushels. This represents a record outturn for the fourth successive year, exceeding production in 1956 by 3 per cent and the 1950-54 average by almost one-third.

The estimated 29 million-bushel increase from 1956 is due almost entirely to the further increase in U. S. production, as China's crop is believed to be down somewhat. The United States and China produce over 90 per cent of the world's soybeans and export nearly all of the beans and oil that move in world trade. Soybean production in the Free World now appears to account for about 60 per cent of the total world output.

U. S. supplies of soybeans during the 1957-58 marketing year (beginning October 1) are estimated at a record high of about 500 million bushels, at least 40 million more than last year, as little change is expected in other areas. Consequently, Free World supplies will exceed any previous year. Supplies in the Communist-dominated areas of the world probably are slightly smaller than last year. Moreover, exports from China-Manchuria may be relatively small because of internal needs for edible oils.

Another bumper crop of soybeans is being harvested in the United States. Production is estimated at 487 million bushels, 7 per cent above 1956, the previous high, and 79 per cent above the 10-year (1946-55) average. The large production is the result of the highest acreage of record and also record yields. The 21.6 million acres harvested for beans this year maintains the upward trend which has continued for 6 consecutive years. Much of the soybean acreage was planted later than usual because of wet weather, and a smaller than normal percentage had been harvested by October 1, but reports indicate excellent growth and development of late planted soybeans, particularly in the heavy producing states of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri.

Canada's production, currently estimated at a record 6.1 million bushels, is 15 per cent above last year's outturn and nearly two-thirds above the 10-year average. The bulk of the crop is grown in Ontario, but this year some 4,000 acres were planted in Manitoba (3,000 acres in 1956), where an average yield of 10.0 bushels per acre is reported, in contrast to national average yields in recent years ranging from 19.5 to 26.4 bushels per acre.

Soybean output in China-Manchuria is believed to be down from 1956--possibly to the 1955 level--when an estimated 335 million bushels were produced. Acreage reportedly declined from 1956. Moreover, there have been reports of adverse spring weather and of summer floods in some important soybean areas. Regarding 1956, evidences of adverse weather and soybean utilization continue to indicate that production was not significantly above 1955.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre					Production		
	Average			Average					Average		
	1935-39	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 3/	1935-39	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 3/	1956
North America:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada.....	4/10	188	214	243	256	4/21.3	22.0	26.4	21.8	23.8	5,650
United States 5/.....	3,042	14,747	18,620	20,926	21,650	18.5	20.3	20.1	21.8	22.5	455,869
Europe:											
Italy.....	(6/)	2	1	1	--	4/12.1	22.1	22.1	22.5	--	15
Yugoslavia.....	5	12	7	7	15	14.9	7.3	18.0	12.6	17.8	92
Other Europe.....	95	130	145	150	155	--	--	--	--	--	750
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia)	7/607	815	667	791	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asia:											
Turkey.....	7/1	8	12	15	7	29.0	12.9	12.3	12.6	12.4	184
China.....	12,411	--	28,273	--	--	16.7	--	11.8	--	--	8/335,000
Manchuria.....	8,992	--	--	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	--	151,294
Indonesia.....	2/889	1,081	1,273	1,210	--	9/10.0	10.3	9.9	10.4	--	12,722
Japan.....	797	1,040	953	947	900	15.6	15.7	19.6	17.7	19.4	18,632
Korea 10/.....	4/1,921	625	684	666	--	10.0	7.8	8.2	8.5	--	5,464
Taiwan.....	4/17	62	85	89	--	4/8.9	9.2	10.4	11.6	--	887
Thailand.....	4/15	53	53	53	--	4/15.4	13.1	13.1	13.9	14.2	739
South America:											
Argentina.....	--	2	1	1	6	--	13.7	14.8	14.9	16.1	19
Brazil.....	--	4/157	198	197	210	--	4/22.1	19.9	22.2	22.7	4,364
Africa:											
Belgian Congo (including											
Ruanda-Urundi).....	--	9	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	69
Nigeria 11/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254
Union of South Africa.....	--	4/12	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	76
Total excluding "Other											
Europe" U.S.S.R., Chinese:											
Mainland and North Korea..	5,670	18,080	22,195	24,500	25,300	--	--	--	--	--	87,185
World total 12/.....	29,000	45,160	51,980	55,140	55,445	--	--	--	--	--	463,720
											681,770
											767,955
											854,610
											883,295

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Acreage harvested for beans. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ One year only. 8/ Unofficial estimate. 9/ Java and Madura only. 10/ Beginning with 1950 figures represent South Korea only. 11/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. 12/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

In Japan production this year is expected to be up slightly from 1956, when unfavorable weather adversely affected the crop. However, early indications were for some decline in plantings in Hokkaido, the main soybean producing area, because farmers were discouraged by the poor harvest of 1956. Reliable data have not been reported as yet regarding 1957 soybean crops in other producing areas of Asia.

Yugoslavia's soybean crop is forecast at almost 3 times the small output last year. Production in Eastern Europe also is believed to be up this year.

Soybean production in Brazil increased an estimated 10 per cent in 1957. Soybeans have been an important export crop in Brazil in recent years, with Japan the principal market. While soybeans have been a minor crop in Argentina, about 100,000 bushels were produced this year. And, as a result of extensive experimental work, further expansion in the near future is foreseen.

Soybean production in Africa is of relatively small importance. Nigeria is the major producer, but small quantities also are grown in the Belgian Congo, British East Africa and the Union of South Africa. The bulk of the Nigerian crop is purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. Purchases from the 1957 crop are expected to approximate the 594,000 bushels purchased from last year's harvest.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION IN 1957-58 DOWN SLIGHTLY

World production of cottonseed in 1957-58 is forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 18.0 million short tons, on the basis of preliminary lint production estimates. This is a decrease of around 1.5 per cent from the revised 1956-57 estimate of 18.3 million tons.

North America--the world's leading cottonseed producing area--expects to have a crop 4 per cent smaller this year than in 1956 and around 15 per cent below the record year of 1955. Production in the United States in 1957, based on the October 1 crop report, is an estimated 320,000 tons less than production last year and one-sixth below the output in 1955. Yields per acre are expected to be up this year but a sharp reduction in acreage due to Government programs more than offsets this gain.

Mexico, on the other hand, expects to harvest a crop this year over 100,000 tons larger than in 1956, a result of favorable weather and an increase in irrigated areas planted to cotton. This year's crop will be around 10 per cent below the record crop of 1955, but is almost 4 times as great as the average output in the immediate postwar years of 1945-49. Nicaraguan cottonseed production this year is expected to be only three-fourths as large as that of 1956--a decrease of about 25,000 tons.

Cottonseed production in Europe is forecast at a level slightly above that of 1956, with a decrease in Spanish output being more than offset by an increase in production in Greece. Spain and Greece are the only European producers of sizable quantities of cottonseed.

**COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-57**

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 ^{1/}					
	Average		1954	1955	1956 ^{2/}	1957 ^{2/}
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:						
El Salvador.....	2	10	43	65	67	65
Guatemala.....	1	3	21	25	25	--
Mexico.....	160	277	854	1,080	859	965
Nicaragua.....	3	4	105	82	98	74
United States.....	5,554	4,873	5,709	6,043	5,423	5,103
Haiti.....	12	6	4	3	--	--
Total ^{3/}	5,735	5,175	6,740	7,305	6,485	6,245
Europe:						
Greece.....	39	27	97	142	119	136
Italy.....	11	6	23	34	20	20
Spain.....	5	9	46	74	107	94
Bulgaria ^{4/}	19	11	69	38	27	29
Total ^{3/}	75	65	255	305	285	290
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	1,640	1,117	--	2,640	2,880	--
Asia:						
Iran.....	91	45	147	147	152	150
Iraq.....	6	3	17	18	19	23
Syria.....	15	17	195	214	227	246
Turkey.....	126	137	332	306	342	293
Afghanistan.....	27	9	35	32	50	--
Burma.....	54	18	66	48	45	42
China, Mainland.....	1,593	1,086	1,736	1,848	1,736	--
India.....	5/2,984	1,290	2,420	2,150	2,274	2,408
Indonesia.....	5	2	1	1	1	--
Pakistan.....	(5/)	522	663	724	714	714
Korea ^{6/}	101	45	33	41	37	26
Thailand.....	4	14	17	17	17	--
Total ^{3/}	5,015	3,195	5,680	5,570	5,640	5,680
South America:						
Argentina.....	147	218	268	287	245	--
Brazil.....	935	649	792	816	636	--
Colombia.....	12	14	65	56	48	61
Paraguay.....	20	24	31	28	31	--
Peru.....	202	164	262	254	272	--
Venezuela.....	6	6	11	13	13	--
Total ^{3/}	1,330	1,080	1,435	1,460	1,255	1,260
Africa and Oceania:						
Sudan.....	132	131	215	235	329	--
Belgian Congo.....	87	99	115	125	117	122
Tanganyika.....	25	19	43	51	56	66
Uganda.....	143	116	128	155	160	170
Egypt.....	1,007	778	853	820	797	914
French Equatorial Africa.....	22	53	84	84	79	82
French West Africa.....	16	7	20	23	26	--
Mozambique.....	7/18	53	69	52	84	--
Nigeria.....	19	24	82	74	64	85
Angola.....	7	12	13	16	16	16
Australia.....	5	--	2	1	1	--
Total ^{3/}	1,500	1,305	1,670	1,685	1,775	1,905
World total.....	15,295	11,940	18,565	18,965	18,320	18,020

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. ^{4/} Figures from 1945 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. ^{5/} 1935-39 figure for India includes Pakistan. ^{6/} Figures from 1945 to date are for South Korea only. ^{7/} Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

Although no figures are available on Russian production for the current year, output will probably decline rather sharply from last year as a result of adverse weather.

Production in Asia may be slightly larger this year than last, although the output in Communist China probably will be smaller than in 1956 as a result of adverse weather during the growing season. India, however, expects an increase in production that will more than offset this decline as well as a decline in Turkey. Although India produces sizable quantities of cottonseed, only small quantities--estimated at around 5 per cent of total production--are presently crushed for oil. A move is now underway to expand the Indian cottonseed crushing industry. In 1956 Turkey had a record cottonseed crop, but this year reduced acreages, late planting, and unfavorable weather have resulted in estimates for the smallest crop since 1949.

The output of cottonseed in South America is forecast for 1957-58 at about equal that of last year, but considerably below the peak of production reached in 1955, and the high output in 1954. Anticipated increases in Argentina and Colombia for 1957-58 over the previous year will practically be nullified by decreases in Brazil and Ecuador.

The total African output of cottonseed for the current year is forecast at a level of over 5 per cent greater than in 1956, mainly a result of increased outturn in Egypt and Nigeria, and possibly in the Union of South Africa. In Sudan, where a record crop resulted last year from favorable weather and a record planted acreage, production in 1957 probably will be down considerably from 1956. Small increases are expected in most of the other African producing areas.

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